

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An apparatus and method for detection of direct sequence spread spectrum signals in 802.11b/g systems. First, a sample sequence is taken from a preamble of a newly arrived network packet. The next step is to calculate a sequence of correlation measures between the sample sequence and a pseudo-noise code sequence of length L . An accumulation sequence is then calculated in which each accumulation value thereof is obtained by summing N correlation measures that are selected at an interval of L from the sequence of correlation measures. Also, a statistic of the sample sequence is evaluated over a multiple of L number of samples. Based on a comparison between the statistic of the sample sequence and a predetermined threshold scaled by the maximum of the accumulation sequence, the presence of direct sequence spread spectrum signals can be determined accordingly.